



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

developed by the guest at the point of contact. The parasitism appears to be complete, as the broomrape has no soil roots.

Perhaps the reason for the existence of some discrepancy and uncertainty as to the real host of some of the species of the broomrapes is due to the fact that they have not been kept under observation until the parasite had matured and withered.

The accompanying cut, made from a photograph and reduced to one-fourth natural size, shows in a striking manner how the one root of the ragweed has grown at the expense of the rest.—J. SCHNECK, *Mt. Carmel, Ill.*

BIDENS CONNATUS MÜHLENBERG.

IN THE year 1874 I found on lake Ruppın a form of *Bidens*, distinguishable at a glance from our two indigenous species (*B. tripartitus* and *B. cernuus*) by its basal bushy branching, the light green color of its almost always undivided stem-leaves narrowed into a short petiole. Upon closer observation I found that the involucre bracts of the flower heads were mostly in fives, always non-ciliate, and longer than in *B. tripartitus*. Moreover the mature fruits always have four awns and the epidermis rather large warts (Höcker). These peculiarities led me to characterize this form (in *Verhandl. des bot. Ver. der Prov. Brandenburg 1879*: 157-158) under the name *B. tripartitus* L. var.? *fallax*.

Since then, chiefly on account of my bryological studies, the plant has not come to my notice, until it turned up again in the autumn of 1895 on raft-logs in our lake. Of course I recalled having seen and remarked it many years before, but my especial notice of it in 1879 had entirely escaped my memory; thus it happened that after a thorough investigation, laying more stress upon the specific value of the warty four-awned fruit, I published it (in *Oesterr. bot. Zeitschrift* 45: 392, 1895), as *B. decipiens*.

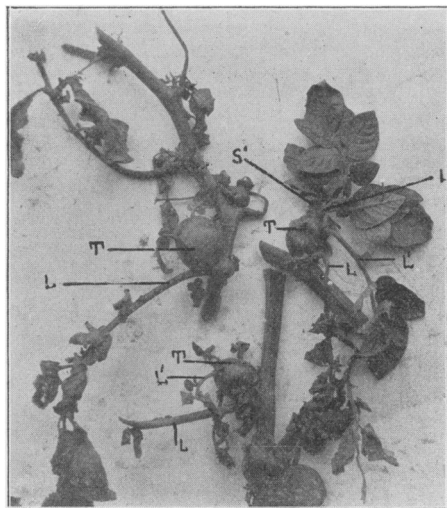
Meanwhile, my long-time friend Professor Dr. Ascherson of Berlin, who had become interested in the plant, made an examination of the Berlin Botanical Museum and referred our plant, by Mühlenberg's type specimen, in Willdenow's herbarium under no. 15,021, to *B. connatus*. The matter would have been thereby settled had I not already received from various parts of North America as *B. connatus* an entirely different plant. In this the fruits are always smooth and usually two-awned, only occasionally having a shorter median awn. They are, thus, just

like those of *B. tripartitus*. On this account the specimens from the United States heretofore seen by me cannot possibly be identified with Mühlenberg's type in the Willdenow herbarium, but belong to another good species.

It would be of great phytogeographic interest if the botanists of the United States would observe, now in their herbaria and next season in the field, whether *B. connatus* really occurs there with warty four-awned fruits, as in Europe, or whether this plant is there found only with smooth two to three-awned fruits. Perhaps there can be found in some of the older herbaria Mühlenberg's types, which might show whether the fruits are smooth or warty, two- or four-awned. In any case I should be greatly obliged for information on this point.—C. WARNSTORF, *Neuruppin, Germany*.

AERIAL TUBERS OF SOLANUM TUBEROSUM.

IN December 1895, some interesting specimens of aerial tubers were found on *Solanum tuberosum* in the garden of the steward of the



Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Baton Rouge. My attention was called to them by Mr. Holmes,